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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo n with to have rejected grifcles returned, the must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Never Declined.

No American citizen has ever rejected the Presidential nomination of the convention of a great political party.

The Vice-Presidency has been declined SILAS WRIGHT of New York was nominated for the Vice-Presidency by the Democratic National Convention in 1844, but he declined the honor, which thereupon was conferred upon George M. DALLAS of Pennsylvania. NATHANIEL P. BANKS was nominated for President in 1856 by a wing of the Know Nothing party, but he refused the nomination and voted for FRÉMONT. In 1864, FRÉ-MONT was nominated by the Radical wing of the Republican party, but eventually withdrew from the canvass.

It will be remembered that HORATIO SEYMOUR in 1868 presided over the Democratic National Convention, which was held in New York city. That is a post which Mr. SEYMOUR never would have occupied had he supposed that his name would be brought forward in the convention as a candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate. When a first move was made in that direction he solemnly told the convention: "Your candidate I cannot be." When, nevertheless, the convention was stampeded for him, he withdrew in great agitation from the hall and only with extreme reluctance consented to accept the nomination. In the end, however, he did accept it, because he believed it to be his duty.

On another occasion, namely, at the Republican National Convention held at Chicago in 1880, a nomination for the Presidency was conferred against the will of the recipient. Senator HOAR, it will be remembered, presided over that convention. From his account of the transaction in his recently published autobiography it is evident that he has no doubt of GARFIELD's good faith. The latter not only made the speech nominating JOHN SHERMAN, but faithfully supported him on every ballot. At the close of the thirty-fourth ballot, when GARFIELD received 17 votes, he rose to a question of order, and challenged the correctness of the announcement. "The announcement," he said, "contains votes for me. No man has a right, without the consent of the person voted for, to announce that person's name and vote for him in this convention. Such consent I have not given." He was about to say more, when Mr. HOAR, who, as we have mentioned, was in the chair, interrupted him. "The gentleman from Ohio is not stating a question of order. He will resume his seat. No person having received a majority of the votes cast, another ballot will be taken. The clerk will call

Mr. HOAR's comment on the incident in his autobiography is: "I was terribly afraid that he would say something that would make his nomination impossible. I do not believe it ever happened before that anybody who attempted to decline the Presidency of the United States was prevented by a point of order, or that such a thing will ever happen again."

We repeat that never has a nomination for the Presidency been refused, when tendered by a great political party, speaking through its national convention.

Will Dreyfus Be Exonerated?

It is by no means improbable that the proceedings of the Rennes court-martial will be reviewed by the Court of Cassation and that the conviction of ex-Capt. DREYFUS for the alleged betrayal of the secrets of the War Office will be set aside. It will be optional for the Court of Cassation to order a new military trial or itself to pronounce the accused person innocent. In the latter event, it will doubtless order the restoration of DREY-Fus to his former rank in the army, and it may award him pecuniary reparation for the wrong of which he has been the victim.

That is one of the most creditable features of the French, as compared with the English, criminal law. In England, when the innocence of a convicted person is subsequently established, he is pardoned; but this is all. In France, on the other hand, not only is the sufferer from a miscarriage of justice released, memory is solemnly rehabilitated.

It appears that DREYFUS has been unjustly accused of acquiescence in the than ten thousand people collected sentence passed upon him by the majority of the officers composing the Rennes court-martial. It is now known that he took steps to secure a revision of the sentence as soon as he had any reason to suppose that a petition to that effect table criticism of the chief arises and would be heeded. His opportunity came the absolute confidence his followers last spring, when Gen. ANDRÉ, the Min- imposed in him as a divine leader is ister of War, announced in the Cham- shattered. The complete break-up of his ber of Deputies that, in the matter of the conviction of DREYFUS, the Government was ready to institute the administrative inquiry provided by law. DREYFUS lost no time in submitting a formal application for a revision of his case, but it brief period of trial. The fanaticism seems to have encountered some oppocation in the Cabinet, for nothing was

done about the matter. DREYFUS renewed his demand on Nov. 26, and this time he was successful. On the following day, M. VALLE informed the Cabinet that he had made up his mind to submit DREYFUS's demand, together with certain facts and documents, to the revision commission for which the criminal code provides, and which is composed of three Judges of the Court Ministry of Justice. Of the three Judges

who have been named, one is a Protestant, one a Catholic and one a Jew.

The decision of the commission is no pinding on the Minister of Justice, but t is extremely improbable that M. VALLE would have taken the initial step toward a reopening of the case unless he had intended to follow a recommendation of revision, should one be given. It may be remembered that the commission ordered to examine the petition presented by Mme. DREYFUS when her husband was a prisoner on Devil's Island advised against a revision, but was overruled by the Minister of Justice.

What the new evidence is which has caused DREYFUS's petition to be granted is not definitely known, but it is reported to be of both a negative and a positive character. It will be recalled that at the Rennes trial some very suspicious evidence of an Austrian officer was admitted, and that a pretended annotation of the bordereau by Emperor WILLIAM II. was shown to the members of the tribunal. If that evidence was perjured and that annotation was forged there would be, manifestly, ample ground for a revision of the judgment of the court. It is said, moreover, that some genuine documents favorable to the accused were suppressed. We shall soon know how much truth there is in these rumors, if, as we take for granted, Minister VALLÉ is already determined to submit the Rennes sentence for review to the Court of Cassa-

It is to be hoped that the Combes Ministry will be able to carry out their purpose of excluding the Dreyfus affair from discussion in Parliament, so long as it shall remain the subject of judicial investigation. The alleged guilt of DREY-FUS should always have been regarded as a purely judicial question. It was dragged into the arena of politics, on the preposterous plea that the honor of the French Army was involved. The only damage done to the prestige of the French Army has been inflicted by those officers who have forged or suppressed evidence. One of the forgers, Col. HENRY, is dead by his own hand.

The sooner their guilt is brought home to his accomplices the sooner will the onor of the French Army be redeemed.

Amending the Excise Law

Nothing in the experience of New York city indicates that violations of the Liquor Tax law will cease if the statute is so amended as to allow the sale of liquor in saloons during certain hours on Sundays. In fact, unless an entire change of heart is wrought on the men in this community who violate the present law the only result of such an amendment would be to legalize some of their business which is now carried on in violation of the statute. Grant the lawbreaking saloonkeepers the right to sell liquor between certain hours on Sunday and they will not sell it at other hours the advocates of this change declare. They are mistaken entirely. The result of such a change would be only to remove certain safeguards with which the saloon men now surround all Sunday selling in the hours in which the law permitted it. During other than the legal hours the sales of liquor would go on just as they do now.

Under the law saloonkeepers are prohibited from selling liquor between 1 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock A. M. This prohibition is constantly violated in New York city. Under the present law the sale of liquor to certain persons is | be possible to get courts not themselves constantly here. The sections of the law prohibiting Sunday sales of liquor are by no means the only ones violated in New York.

There may be excellent arguments in favor of legalizing the sale of liquors on Sundays, but that the violation of the law will be stopped thereby is not one of them.

The Downfall of Dowie.

Dowie's bankruptcy and the appoint ment of receivers for his property at Zion City were undoubtedly due immediately to his costly and disastrous campaign in New York a few weeks ago. Probably that desperate enterprise was undertaken by him as a last resort to save his falling fortunes.

It is an issue which was made inevitable when his New York campaign proved so completely, even so ridiculously unsuccessful, and his financial downfall so soon after his return to Zion City may be regarded as a long step toward the final overthrow of his spiritual dominion.

Dowie's remarkable progress as religious leader was due primarily to his success in promoting the material interests of his followers. At least, he could not have held the population of Zion City under his autocratic sway if he had not looked after their material well-being and generally improved their condition. He gave them work but his freedom from guilt is proclaimed and incidentally he did them a good by a judicial tribunal, and a money in- service in cultivating in them habits demnity may be given him. Even if the of abstinence which helped them along wronged person has long been dead, his in the world. Morally, his rule seems to have been unobjectionable, if not praiseworthy. The community of more at Zion City has been one of the most successful enterprises of the sort of which we have an example, unbroken in its order, and prosperous. But now, with salaries and wages long unpaid, ineviwhole enterprise, financial, and spiritual, seems therefore to be now assured.

It will not be a singular outcome Such experiments, almost invariably, have proved unsuccessful after a out of which they grow up dies out, controversy and bickering succeed harmony and brotherly love, and a a few years past the business of amusescramble to gain selfish advantage follows any indication of trouble in the it ranks now with other commercial financial affairs of the undertaking, callings. Perhaps the mercantile ele-This is the end to which Zion City is ment has been overemphasized someobviously approaching rapidly. Dowle has not proved himself the inspired

prophet he assumes to be. It is all very sad, for thousands of people, men, women and children, as a change for the better. of Cassation and of three officials of the whose moral excellence and sincerity of religious conviction were demon-

strated conspicuously in New York about month ago, are likely to be reduced to severe suffering. They are absolutely dependent on the leadership of Dowie both as a spiritual "Boss" and as a business employer. They subordinated their wills to his will completely. Trusting him in all things, they were without cares as to their material future. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof and take no thought for the morrow, in their lives. They left all the thinking to Dowie, but now they must take t up for themselves.

Dowle cleverly borrowed from Christian Science the theory of divine healing, wholly perverting it, according to the original believers; but having grafted on it a material system under which he gave his followers a chance to make a living he became so prosperous with the device that his head was turned. He began to believe in himself, at least as a Napoleonic captain of industry. Instead of one Zion City on the shores of Lake Michigan, he felt competent to organize many communities of the kind under his despotic domination. His New York experiment must have convinced even his conceit that he was reaching out too far and beyond his possibilities.

While Dowle was here correspondents wrote to us urging that we should attack and expose his religious pretensions. They thought he was doing grave harm to religion. But no assault and exposure were necessary. The history of such men as he and such enterprises as his during many centuries had taught that ultimately the exposure would be by himself; and now the bankruptcy of Dowle comes to add another to the long list of religious pretenders brought to ruin and into disrepute after a brief career of seeming triumph.

Heretics in the Ministry.

A Methodist minister, professor in the Boston University of that religious denomination, has been summoned to trial for heresy on these charges:

"That Prof. Bowne's views concerning the Detty, the inspiration and authority of the Holy Scriptures, and the Atonement, are contrary to the plain teachings of the Scriptures, and that his teachings of eschatology and his views of Christian experience are also contrary to the Scriptures and to the established doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

Probably these charges are true; but how many are there among the more intellectual ministers of the Methodist Church and of Protestant Churches and theological seminaries generally against whom similar charges could not be brought with equal reason?

In all this country there are, so far as we know, not half a dozen theological seminaries, even of the most nominally orthodox Protestant Churches, where the old theology is taught. In its place has come up a "new theology," of which the features objected to in the Methodist professor's teaching are a distinctive part. The authority of the Holy Scriptures is explained away. The dogma of the Atonement is reduced to a meaningless abstraction. Everlasting punishment in the future state is taught no longer. Even doubt of the personality of God is stimulated.

If, therefore, heresy trials like that of the Boston Methodist minister are to be begun they will have to be increased to hundreds before all the heretics are brought to book. Moreover, how will it 1850. The creditor State is willing to have Government of Cuba should be transferred ainted with heresy?

Christmas Gifts From Teachers. One of the teachers in the public

schools wrote to a newspaper recently saying that the principal of the school in which she teaches had informed her that she must give a Christmas present to each of her pupils. The teacher wanted to find out whether this direction was in obedience to a rule of the Board of Education and whether a penalty was exacted of those teachers who did not make gifts to their pupils. It appears that the rules of the Board of Education neither direct nor prohibit a "request" by a principal to the teachers under him to observe Christmas by making presents to their pupils, and, in case such a request is made, there is no punishment in the rules for noncompliance with it.

A teacher who disobeyed a "request" from her principal would probably find that there were punishments therefor not written in the rules, for the good will of the principal is a valuable possession for any teacher. Leaving this out of consideration, it would be an excellent thing for the Board of Education to prohibit entirely the giving or receiving of presents by the school teachers of all grades, at Christmas or any other time. Such a rule would free the teachers from the necessity of spending money that some of them may need for themselves for purposes in which they have no inter-When pupils receive gifts from their teachers, comparisons of the gifts themselves are inevitable. The pupils of the more prosperous teachers will receive presents of greater intrinsic value than those of the poorer; and as disinterestedness is not a strong characteristic of childhood, the resulting heartburnings and envies cannot have a good influence on the child.

The exchange of tokens of regard and kindly interest, whatever they may be, between friends and kinsfolk in celebration of a feast or festival is entirely commendable, as any generous act founded on good motives is. The distribution of gifts from teachers to pupils in the publie schools, if it is to take place, should be founded on a better inspiration than the "request" of a principal to a subordinate.

Hard Times in the Theatres. The hard times in the theatres are to be deplored on every account. During ment has become so systematized that times to disadvantage of the artistic: but the gain on the side of capital, solidity and business probity has been so great that present conditions must be regarded

Imagine a New York audience to-day gathering to witness the first perform-

ance of a new play while the knowing ones wonder whether or no the curtain will really rise. It may be that excessive delay in paying former bills and the vivid recollection of past I. O. U.'s have made the costumer obdurate. The leading lady may have demanded something in advance, as an earnest of the manager's good intentions, or the orchestra leader may have gathered his cohorts in the subterranean retreat were the rules they applied actually to which they retire during the play and refused to come out until back salaries are paid. Such accompaniments to first night performances were frequent enough a score of years ago. What happened on less conspicuous occasions was even more harrowing to the feelings of the managers.

Such theatrical episodes belong al together to the past and are never heard of to-day. Managers meet their responsibilities just as merchants and bankers do. Their undertakings are limited by their means and they have successfully applied commercial method to a branch of enterprise long thought essentially opposed to it.

It is not a cheering sight, therefore, to see their efforts meet with temporary failure. They have this year invested large sums of money and the public response to their offerings has been meagre. We sympathize with these wideawake members of our business community in their present lack of prosperity, which, happily, is certain to continue for only a short period.

One incident, and only one, in theatrical affairs at present could reconcile us to any misfortune that might overtake a single company of actors. Were some of the new stars temporarily blighted by the present unwillingness of the public to spend its money on the theatres that would not seem a calamity unmixed with the chance of ultimate good. These stars might be returned for a longer sojourn to the greenhouses that produced them and later emerge better prepared to support the somewhat diminished importance of the theatrical star to-day. It is possible that they might be benefited by such a period of retirement; it is certain that the public would lose nothing.

The Hon. JAMES WILSON, Secretary of Agriculture, is impressed with the necessity of laying broad scientific foundations Mount Weather, Bluemont, Va., so that in future ages the "type of season" probable during a given period may be foreseen. The Hon. WILLIS L. MOORE'S success in not foreseeing the weather conditions from day to day must have convinced his chief that he would do better in the wholesale line than he has in the retail branch of the prophecy trade.

When the United States Government was an infant just setting up shop on the banks of the Potomac there wasn't enough money in the national strong box to build a shelter for it. The comparatively venerable Commonwealth of Virginia helped as incapable of self-government. He had the struggling youngster out by lending it so expressed himself in personal conversa-\$120,000. The loan was authorized by the | tion. It was believed by many that he was Virginia General Assembly on Dec. 27, 1790, exerting the influence of his position, both and the money was to be used by the young Government for public buildings. For sixty years the creditor made no effort to collect this loan from Uncle Sam, but in 1850, the Federal Government appearing to be presperous enough to justify it. Virginia asked to be reimbursed. The Washington authorities didn't pay, and now Senator JOHN WARWICK DANIEL has taken up Virginia's claim and introduced a bill in the Senate for its payment with interest since of President McKinley, decided that the Uncle Sam deduct from its claim any money to the people of the island at the earliest advance was returned

Postscript and Good-by TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It would seem at first sight that "L. D. G." is troubling over a woman's "yes" or "no," probably the latter. is excusable, for the negative and affirmative of the superior sex are, as a rule, so indissolubly mixed up that it requires a great deal more than the "considerable experience" that your correspondent has had to extricate them, or distinguish them. It is as hard to explain a woman's meaning sometimes as it was to get at the real purport of some of Mr. Gladstone's letters. Years ago, when Garl-baldi was in evidence, he went over to England and made himself particularly noticeable socially by "I suppose," said one statesman to another, "he

is going to marry her?"
"Marry her?" replied replied the other in asto "He can't. He's got a wife already." The first statesman laughed.
"Oh! that doesn't matter. Gladstone

explain that away! So it is with a woman. Her powers of explana-tion are wonderful, which accounts for her am-biguity. She rarely—I am not speaking matrimontally, but colloquially-wants to give herself away. She can take back the heart that you thought she undoubtedly gave with such a charm of innocence injured at your evident misunderstanding of her real motives, even though expressed in corre that you must have made a woful mistake in your

Have you ever, "L. D. G.," seen a woman say "Good-by?" You could take an amdavit she had thoroughly exhausted herself after hours of conversation. Not at all. The "good-by" is the post script. She remembers everything of importance just as she clasps her friend's hand in farewell, and forth comes a fund of information and anecdote which detains you on the mat for quite half an hour Your turn comes afterward, for she will surely entertain you with criticisms of her friend's merits and demerits until you reach home.

The "P. S." and the "good by" are equally important to women. They never have been and

is merely meant to be tantalizing. It leads you up to a crisis, labelled invariably "P. S." The pith of her talk is inconsequent, and generally caviare o mere man. The interesting part lies in the "good-by."
"L. D. G " is mistaken. The postcript may be hidden, but it will never disappear. The interest of a woman's letters lies, like that of a love novel,

never will be eradicated. The body of her letters

in the concluding sentences. Read them, winnow out the rest, and you may possibly arrive at a conlusion exactly opposite to what she intend.
NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

Divorce Advocated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: That many divorces are granted for the convenience of the rties, and without just cause, there is no doubt, and especially among people of means and in high life; but this is not a sufficient reason why the ocent should suffer all their lives. We are all failible beings, subject to mistakes. An innocent, intelligent girl is tied to a man who proves to be a brute, and who is bound to make her life a hell on earth. It is mere "rot" to say that the same law that united her to such a being shall not set her have little patience with the notion that there shall be no divorce for any cause. Probably if they had an experience of the kind I have WESTERLY, R. I., Dec. 1.

There Are Doubtless Many Such Plumbers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Plea is a plumber to whom I overpaid \$9 because of an error in an account which he rendered, and and promptly sent me a check for that amount NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

Essential. Mrs. De Style—Oh, Fred, wake up, wake up, there's been a burglar in the house, Mr. De Style-Keep cool, my dear, keep cool

CHAPTER OF UNWRITTEN

HAVANA, Nov. 27 .- The cabled announcenent that Horatio S. Rubens has been summoned to appear as a witness in the Wood case recalls an interesting episode, as vet unwritten, in international history.

Mr. Rubens has occupied a unique posiion in Cuban affairs. Although an American by birth and citizenship, he acted as the egal counsel for the Cuban Junta, of which Mr. Estrada Palme was the official head, during the Cuban insurrection. The invalsable services rendered during that experience gave him a place in Cuban life which nade any act or word of his during the days of the intervention a matter of note and comment among Cuban leaders and Cuban people. In the fall of 1899 Mr Rubens came to

Havana in the capacity of a special representative of the Administration in Washngton. Unrest and outspoken discontent had been manifest in the island as a result of proposals that the Military Governorship be done away with and control be vested in a Civil Governor. For this post Gen. Leonard Wood was the candidate most favored n Washington. But the Cubans were apprehensive lest such a step should lead to an undue prolongation of American control, and there were even threats of disorder if such a plan were carried out. The known influence of Mr. Rubens in Cuba was utilized to allay the unrest and to assure the Cubans that this would not be done if it was offensive

Soon after his arrival here, at that time, he was entertained at an elaborate complimentary banquet at the Tacon Theatre, in Havana. It was attended by a large numper of prominent Cubans, notably those who had played important parts in the insurrection. Naturally an active curiosity existed regarding the attitude of Mr. Rubens oward the new order of things, and he position he would take should any differences arise between the Americans and the Cubans. He was called upon for a speech and it was privately intimated to him that all would be deeply interested in a statement of his present and his probable future position toward Cuba and Cuban affairs.

In his remarks, Mr. Rubens declared the active continuance of his interest in the derelopment of those processes through which Cuba was to become an independent nation. As an American citizen, his first and highest duty lay in loyalty to his own country. The representatives of that courtry should have his cordial support so long as he could feel assured of their honesty of intention and purpose in their dealings with those in whose political future he had been so deeply interested and so actively concerned. he said, "should the time come when I am forced to doubt the honesty or the wisdom of the methods employed by Gen. Wood or of any other General who may be in control of this island. I shall at once sever all connection with the representative of American authority in Cuba." This statement was greeted with hearty

applause. In a little more than a year, such a severance came and many Cubans remembered the speech at the Tacon Theatre canquet and interpreted the break between Mr. Rubens and Military Governor Wood in the light of that speech. It was known to some and believed by

many that Gen. Wood regarded the Cubans in Cuba and in Washington, to effect an indefinite continuance of American control in the island, with Gen. Leonard Wood as the man in charge, regardless of the purport and the terms of the Teller amendment to the joint resolution. It will be remembered that about the be-

ginning of the year 1901, the Cuban constitutional convention being then in session, Secretary of War Root, with the approval due to him, but she believes it is time the practicable moment. In January, 1901, Mr. Rubens, who had returned to the United States, again appeared in Havana. On the strength of personal information obtained directly from the Secretary of War, and speaking semi-officially, he announced the purposes of Mr. Root to various members of the constitutional convention. The news spread rapidly, and no little excitement was created by the announcement. Many people, Americans, Spaniards and Cubans, of a timid and doubting class, apprehensive of their property interests, applied to the Military Governor for information regarding the news which had reached them. Their fears were allayed by assurances that such was not the case, and that Mr. Rubens was probably making the statements from motives of his own; the inference being that those motives were selfish and unworthy. The representative of a Cincinnati daily stated in a cable despatch to his paper that "Gen. Wood, in a Cabinet council, said that Rubens represented nothing in Cuba but a lot of Spanish bondholders.

Rumors of Gen. Wood's reflections upon his veracity and upon his position in Cuba reached the ears of Mr. Rubens, and he at once set about tracing them to their foundation. He satisfied himself, upon the testimony of unimpeachable witnesses, that Gen. Wood was denying statements which he (Rubens) was making upon the authority of the Secretary of War, and was seeking in other ways to discredit him and his recognized influence with the Cuban leaders and people. An immediate cause for this was found in the conviction of not a few observers that Gen. Wood was making a diligent effort to manipulate the constitutional convention through the instrumentality of some of his official household who were members of that body. The purpose of that manipulation was said to be the establishment of conditions which would tend to prolong indefinitely the period of American control. Mr. Rubens was known as one of the little group which was actively combatting any such policy. He was at that time acting as official counsel in the post office cases, and his relations with the Military Governor, though not at all intimate, were not hostile or notably unfriendly

Having traced the rumors to Gen. Wood as their source, with full proof of correctness. Mr. Rubens wrote to the Military Governor a sharp letter charging him with his offence, breaking off all personal relations, and submitting his withdrawal from all professional connection with the postal cases. To this Gen. Wood replied in a conciliatory tone, but he did not deny the charges. He expressed the desire that Rubens should continue to act in his legal capacity. To this Mr. Rubens replied that while he was fully prepared to prove in the most public manner that Gen. Wood was guilty of that which he charged, he refrained from doing so because the publication of the matter would precipitate a most unfortunate scandal which would seriously injure the prestige of the American Government in the island of Cuba.

In view of his former connection with the Cuban Junta, his position in the eyes of the Cuban people, and his speech at the Tacon banquet, there is no doubt that, had Mr. Rubens forced this issue to a conclusion, a serious if not a critical situation would have developed as a result. Gen Wood was at no time in his career as Military

Governor popular with the Cuban people. At that particular time he was decidedly inpopular. Any widespread realisation that he was denying the early withdrawal of American control could only have been oductive of unfortunate results. But Mr. Rubens took the position that the matter was an individual act of Gen. Wood, with whom he severed relations, and that he was absolutely convinced of the entire honesty of the Administration in its plans for an early transfer of authority. avoided the placing of the Administration in a serious and embarrassing position, and contented himself with submitting to Washington copies of the correspondence between himself and Gen. Wood. He also showed the correspondence to a few of his personal friends in Havana, the writer of

this letter being among the number. Gen. Wood's response to this was a delayed acceptance of Mr. Rubene's resignation as counsel, although the acceptance was worded in the form of a dismissal This was followed by a step which developed one of the most energetic scandals of the Wood administration. With all the force and influence of his position, Gen. Wood endeavored to force a charge of fraudulent conduct against Mr. Rubens and Señor Gonzalo de Quesada, now the Cuban Minister in Washington. He appointed a special Judge and a special Fiscal, to whom he gave particular instructions to prese the case relentlessly. He called interested parties to his office in the palace, and it was credibly reported that he resorted to undue pressure in his eagerness to force them to testify to that which they knew to be untrue. Judge and Fiscal both reported their utter inability to find any ground whatever for prosecution and, much to the chagrin of the Military Governor, the case collapsed completely

This was Gen. Wood's reply to the re fusal of Mr. Rubens to precipitate a scandal at a critical juncture in the relations between the two countries. Should the Wood investigation be a little broadened in its scope, it is possible that this matter may come within the sweep of the inquiry, and furnish some exceedingly interesting reading for the American people.

SENATOR FORAKER'S VIEWS. He Favors Free Trade With the Philippine

-Not Afraid of Tariff Discuss WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.-Senator Foraker of Ohio, chairman of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, says he is strongly in favor of establishing free trade with the Philippine Islands. He sees no reason why there should be one law for the Philippines and another for Porto Rico. Mr. Foraker is hopeful that Con-gress will at least reduce the tariff to 75 per cent. of the Dingley law rates, instead of the 50 per cent. reduction provided by

Mr. Foraker added that the Republican party has nothing to fear from a full and free tariff discussion. The Senator put his views in one graphic sentence:
"I am not in favor of the Republican
party going into the Presidential campaign wearing gum shoes; put on bregans

UNCLE SAM'S FARMS. Wealth of the Country as Shown by Its Agriculture.

Uncle Sam's nephews engaged in agricultural pursuits have been prospering during the last few years. For a time the cheap and rich lands of the West threatened to drive farmers in other parts of the country to th wall, but, since 1890, advantages have been more nearly equal in all parts of the country and agriculturists, learning the value of head work in their business, have been diversifying their crops, seeking new and profitable products to raise and steadily bettering their

According to Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, the Eastern farmers are rehabilitating themselves by means of dairies, buckwheat, rye and potatoes, sweet and white. The South has gone in for corn, wheat, sweet potatoes, cane and sorghum syrup, hay, fruits, cattle, farm-made cheese, tobacco and home-made butter. The Pacific Slope and Rocky Mountain States, the North Contral States, and all parts of the country where agriculture is followed, are more prosperous than ever before. more prosperous than ever before.
Secretary Wilson presents figures of crop production to show how great the value of some of the principal crops is. In this table is shown what the farms of the country should produce of certain crops in a year under favorable circumstances:

apre chembeances.			
	Quantity.	Value.	
Wheat, bushels	675,000,000	\$400,000,000	
Corn. bushels2	,225,000,000	1,000,000,000	
Oats, bushels	,009,000,000	300,000,000	
Barley, bushels		50,000,000	
Rice, pounds	390,000,000	*********	
Hay tons	55.000.000	500,000,000	
Cotton, bales	10,500,000	530,000,000	
Tobacco, pounds		60,000,000	ı
The Department census of the nation's of this year. The co	s farm anim	als on Jan. 1	
ing animals on hand, and the Department estimated their value:			
	Number.	Value.	
Horses	16,557,000	\$1,031,000,000	
Mules	2,728,000	200,000,000	
Mules	17 105 000	E17 000 000	

The Department estimates that three-eighths of the working population of the na-tion draws its livelihood from agricultural pursuits, and the condition of this great num-ber of men and women was never better than

Plain Talk About Dr. Wood. From the Hartford Times. Wood will evidently have to come back

before the Military Committee. From the Pittsburg Post. The investigation by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs of the Gen. Wood promotion is developing much testimony any branch of which justifies its rejection, were the disregard of the deserts of 596 abler and

older officers not sufficient. From the Indianapolis News We think that if Wood was a party to the preparation of the Runcie article, and if he suggested it and helped arrange for it, he was guilty of conduct which ought at least to make his promotion entirely out of the question For, if the Runcie story is true, Wood is proved both to have plotted against his superior and to have boomed himself in a most repreheusi ble way.

From the Utica Observer Leonard Wood's inexperience and unfitness command-to say nothing of a graver accusation-have been amply demonstrated. His share of responsibility for the Moro uprising may never be known. But it is clear that the good work of years has been undone And this is the man who, in the natural course of events, in a few years would, if President Roosevelt's wishes were carried out, be in command of the United States Army.

Thrice Told Tales. Perry was changing his ship during the battle

"It's nothing at all," he assured them. "At home we always moved twice a year." Rejoicing that he didn't have to carry the hird and parlor lamp, he clambered up the side of the vessel. Harrison was congratulating himself.

"It's very nice to be called 'Tippecanoe,'" he exclaimed, "but just suppose that it had been 'Rock Shuddering at his narrow escape, he threw himself into the campaign.

Farragut had just lashed himself to the mas "But Captain," protested his aide, "that looks as if you were stuck on Wood!" Vainly he tried to disengage himself, but the bat-

> The Athletic Family. Mother is out on the golf links And getting up muscle galore; Brother disports on the gridiron Enlarging his biceps some more

tle was already on.

Sister at basketball shows us What strenuous living is for Father, meanwhile, in the office Develops the sinews of war.

TELLS LABOR TO GO SLOW. Mayor Leeds Says There's a Limit to Shorter

Hours and Higher Pay. STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 2 .- Mayor Charles Henry Leeds made his first speech since entering Yale at a mass meeting of the Central Lake Union of Stamford, held here last night. The Mayor, who has always received the support of the union labor element on election day, surprised his audience by telling them to be contented with what they have and to quit try-

ing to get more pay and shorter hours. Mr. Leeds advanced the theory that there is a limit to the amount of wealth to be divided. He said also that he did not be-

lieve in most strikes. He said: "I take it that the wisest policy for you union men to pursue is one of cautiousness.

Many of us are liable to become overenmany of us are matters. Take, for Many of us are liable to become overenthusiastic on some matters. Take, for instance, the matter of shorter working hours and higher pay. Now, it is evident to all of you that the time must come when working hours can't reasonably be made any less nor wages any more. There must be a limit. It seems to me to be very important that we should remember that there must be a lot of work done. Now, the less that is done the less there will be to divide among working men.

"I am sure you men are all anxious to have plenty to divide. Therefore, don't cut your working hours down too much.

have plenty to divide. Therefore, don't cut your working hours down too much. Some lines of work are, of course, more exhausting than others. You should take great pains not to get an idea that all kinds of work can be done well on, say, an eight hour schedule, and now if everything were brought down to eight hours, how long before an agitation would be commenced for a five hour or six hour day.

"Then, in the matter of wages: We, of course, all like to get as much as we can. I know I do. At least, I try to get almost as much as I can. But at the same time we must remember that there is a limit to the amount of wealth to be divided. If a the amount of wealth to be divided. If perfectly equal division of all the wealt in the country were to be made to-night I don't think that the lot of one man in this hall would be materially bettered. The amount of wealth held by the millionaires would not, after all, be very much spread out among the millions in this country, many of whom have not nearly so much as you. So I urge you to be conservatives in your efforts along these lines."

THE REAL BOSS OF THE SENATE.

Some Proceedings in the Chamber Tues-

day Shew That Aldrich Is the Man. WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 .- In the Senate vesterday the most important matter disposed of was a settlement of the question, much discussed in uninformed circles, as to who is the leader of the Senate. Some people have thought that Senator Allison of Iowa, chairman of the caucus, was entitled to the honor, and others have called entitled to the honor, and others have called attention to the claims of Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, chairman of the Committee on Rules. But both suppositions are bad. According to the statements of Senators who took part in yesterday's executive session discussion the real and admitted Senate "boss" is Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island. Half a dozen Republican Senators contended that, under the terms of the existing agreement for a vote on Dec. 16 contended that, under the terms of the existing agreement for a vote on Dec. 16 on the Cuban bill, it was quite proper to dispose of ordinary legislation. Senator Teller of Colorado, speaking for the Democrats, bluntly said that Senator Aldrich thad assured the Democrats that the Cuban bill was the only subject to be considered between now and Dec. 16, and when it was shown that Senator Teller was right as to what Senator Aldrich had assured him, the Republican Senators made no further objection, and all business was promptly exclude.

ANOTHER EXPOSITION PLANNED.

It is to Celebrate the Sooth Anniversary

of the First English Settlement. WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 .- The promoters he Jamestown exposition, which is to celebrate the three hundredth anmiversary of the founding of the first English settlement in America, are planning a campaign to ask Congress for a substantial appropriato ask Congress for a substantial appropriation for the enterprise. The exposition will be held at Norfolk in 1907, and one of its features will be a great naval display in Hampton Roads. The amount of money which Congress will be requested to appropriate is not yet settled, but members of the Virginia delegation in the House and special emissaries from Norfolk are paving the way to get a substantial sum. Representative Maynard of Norfolk has already taken one delegation of Congressmen to Norfolk to interest them in the project, and to-night another party the project, and to-night another party will leave Washington to attend a dinner in Norfolk given in behalf of the exposition. Representative Williams, the minority floor leader, and Representative Grosvenor will be in the delegation.

IMPORTS LESS.

We're Not Buying Quite So Much Foreign Jewelry This November.

According to a statement given ou by Appraiser George W. Whitehead, at the Public Stores yesterday, the value of dia monds and other precious stones imported in November this year is \$1,837,135.72, as compared with \$1,945,499.37 in the same onth last year. The appraised value all the mercha dise imported this month is \$7,054,363.91 less than in November las

Americanization by Our Public Schools. From the World's Work.

In a Brooklyn school not far from the Bridge visited a room where slaty-five very small children were packed into a space properly intended for twenty. A bright faced young woman was steady ing a sleeping baby upon his third of a seat while she heard the remaining sixty-four recite. By the end of the hour she had the sleepy one at the black

board delightedly making a figure.

"He and his brother here are little Cubans," she explained. "They speak no English, but the other can already imitate anything the rest can

I saw the small class a few days later and thes two were already melted into the rank and file and were losing the distinctly foreign look. Soon they will begin to be ashamed of their beautiful Spanls name, and will revise its spelling in deference to their friends' linguistic limitations. Esther Ober rhein in the entering class changes to Esther O'Brien in the next grade. Down in Marion street a dark eyed son of Naples who came last spring as Glusepp! Vagnotti appeared in September as Mike Jones. The adaptability of childhood modifies more than the names. Mr. Hewitt, in looking for "types' to photograph, remarked the extraordinary homo geneousness of upper grade children. Swedish Norwegian, Italian—all were American.

An Extreme of Labor Unionism TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Here is an instance of a personal experience which may be of interest to the students of labor unionism Lately a benevolent lady visited the home of one of the mechanics on strike in the building trade she found evidences of a destitution which her deeply. So poor was the family that the chil dren were out of school because of inability of the father to provide them with winter garments. Seeing some new shoes on the floor, the kind hearted visitor expressed her pleasure that says one had remembered the family's necessities "Those shoes," explained the mother. take them. The walking delegate has found that they haven't the union labed." This she said not in resentment against the ruiling, but in a tone which showed that she fully justified the exclusion the father was of the same mind. NEW YORK. NOV. 30.

British Local Nicknames.

From the London Globe Why the inhabitants of Liverpool should be called "Dicky Sams" is not very clear. But nearly all the counties have their distinctive nickname Lincolnshire folk have long been called "Yellow Hellies," after the frogs which once abounded there Yorkshiremen, again, are everywhere "Tykes" a nickname the etymology of which is not easy to trace: nor is it less difficult to say why the inhabi-tants of Suffolk should be designated "Dumplings." those of Kent "Hogs," or the lale of Wight people

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